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M'GAHAN AND SCOBELLEFF.

The Newspaper Man's Picture of the Great Russian General.

McGahan was the correspondent who first described to Europe the Bulgarian atrocities. What a brilliant creature he was, with his steel blue eyes, his face as delicately chiseled as though it were of marble, his lithe, light frame and that suggestion of absolute courage, iron resolve, underneath the almost feminine thinness of the features. He was one of the intimates of Scobelleff—indeed, the men were so attached to each other that Scobelleff nearly always insisted that McGahan should share his tent with him, and McGahan was in the tent of Scobelleff the night after the disastrous assault on Plevna. Scobelleff was, said McGahan, a wonderful picture of the horrors and terrors of war. His face was black with powder, his uniform was in rags, and his sword was twisted like a corkscrew. It is evident from this description that Scobelleff took part with his own hand in some of the work of the day. There was a sequel, by the way, to this picture. I am not quite sure whether McGahan published it, but he told it to me. Scobelleff was always a dandy. Even in leading a charge he was dressed with dandified precision. In the middle of the night McGahan was woken up, and he saw Scobelleff dressing himself with great care, putting on a new uniform and even perfuming his hair and clothes. And then came another transformation. Scobelleff, his elaborate toilet finished, sat down on his bed and burst into a shower of tears and a tempest of sobs, thinking over all his poor men who had been so vainly sacrificed in the attempt to gain the fortress.—London M. A. P.

SHE GOT HER BAGGAGE.

Mrs. Isabella Bishop Was a Self Possessed Traveler.

Mrs. Isabella Bishop, whose travels in different parts of the world secured for her membership in the British Royal Geographical society, visited America when she was a young woman. She was unused to travel and was alone when she had the following experience:

Once in a train going to New York she was dreadfully tired, and yet she had a feeling that if she went to sleep the man sitting next her would pick her pocket. She struggled for some time against her inclination to sleep; but, having for a moment given way, she awakened to feel the hand of her neighbor gently withdrawing her purse from her pocket.

In her purse, besides some money, which was, comparatively speaking, of small moment, was her baggage check. That was the only thing that really mattered. If she accused her neighbor of theft, nothing was simpler for him than to drop the purse out of the open window beside which he was sitting.

No; she determined she would leave any interference until they arrived at their destination.

She secured the services of a porter and, with apparent calmness, followed her traveling companion down the platform. Having described her baggage to the porter, she at the critical moment bowed slightly to the pick-pocket and, with an airy smile, said, "This gentleman has my baggage check." And he immediately presented it to her.

A Well Conducted Riot.

In 1707, irritated by the high price of provisions, the poor people of England rose in many parts and seized the corn from the flour mills, which they sold at reasonable prices, giving the money to the rightful owners—a well conducted riot that caused a law to be passed against the eighteenth century cornering of wheat. But, a severe winter following, the distress became so great that the London common council ordered \$5,000 to be subscribed out of the city funds and that "a subscription book should be opened for the donations of all well disposed persons." "By this noble plan," says a writer of that time, "great numbers of people were happily relieved from the most abject state of distress."

Wax Matches.

Wax matches, so called, are made by drawing strands of fine cotton thread, twenty or thirty at a time, through melted tallow, with a small admixture of paraffin. The wax hardens quickly upon the threads, and the long tapers thus produced are smoothed and rounded by pulling them through iron plates perforated with holes of the desired size. Finally the tapers are cut into match lengths and dipped.

The Beating Sin of "Gentlemen."

All people above the condition of laborers are ruined by excess of stimulus and nourishment, clergy included. I never yet saw any gentleman who ate and drank as little as was reasonable. Looking back on my past life, I find that all my miseries of body and mind have proceeded from indigestion.—Sydney Smith's Confession.

He Knew Him.

He was looking for a rich wife and thought he was on the trail. "I love you," he said in soft, warm tones, "more than I can tell in words."

"You'd better try figures," she replied coldly, for she was not so green as she looked.

There's a pretty girl in an Alpine hat, A sweeter girl with a sailor brim, But the handsomest girl you ever see, Is the sensible girl who uses Rocky Mountain Tea.

—Frank Hart, druggist.

How a Thrilling Tank Drama Was Spoiled

"YES," said Whoopan Rant, the eminent tragedian, "at one time my company started on what bade fair to be a most profitable tour of the great Sahara desert. We were producing my thrilling tank drama, 'The Hemorrhoid River,' and, of course, had to carry the water on the backs of camels. Well, sir, it would have amazed you to have seen the bit that show made with the Bedouins and Arabs. They'd ride for hundreds of miles to attend a performance."

"Made money, eh?"

"For awhile. But one night we were to put the show on away out in the middle of the desert, and one of those confounded camels was thirsty, and just when the tank had been filled for the heroine's thrilling leap for life the brute stuck its head through the wings and drank the tank dry. There we were, 400 miles from water, and—"

But his emotion overcame him, and he had to leave the rest of the sad story to our imagination.—Judge.

The Dear Children.

"How quiet your dear children are. Mrs. Quiverfull!" said the afternoon caller.

"Yes," replied the dear children's mamma suspiciously, "I'm rather afraid they're up to some mischief."

At that moment a series of agonized yells smote the air, and a maldesert came running into the room. "Oh, ma'am! Quick, ma'am! There'll be murder done if you don't hurry, ma'am!" she gasped.

"Why, what's the matter, Jane?" cried her horrified mistress.

"Oh, them dreadful children, ma'am!" gurgled the domestic. "They've tied Master Willie by his arms and legs on the dining room table, and they're screwing the table out to its full length. Givin' 'im the rack, they call it. You'd better be quick or you'll find 'im in pieces!"—Birmingham (England) Post.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

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J. C. LINDSEY, Trav. Passenger Agent, 142 Third St., Portland, Ore.
PAUL B. THOMPSON, Pass'gr. Agent, Coleman Building, Seattle, Wash.

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FACTS ABOUT ASTORIA AND ITS INDUSTRIES

lation represents almost every nationality on earth, in consequence of which Astoria is a city of 15,000 people. Its population wharves, it enjoys marked advantage in a lively center of business activity. Its advantageous location at the mouth of the great Columbia river makes it the trade mart of the vast productive region of northwestern Oregon and southwestern Washington, and it is the supply point for fully 25,000 people.

The estimate of population here given is conservative. The 1900 government census accredited the city with about 9000 people, but the launching of new enterprises, together with the natural growth, has added many hundreds to the population in the past five years. Failure to develop local resources has resulted in slow growth, but a new era of commercial activity is dawning and the prospects for the city's future are very bright.

On its magnificent location and wonderful natural advantages Astoria bases its expectations of future greatness. Situated on the only fresh-water harbor of importance in the world, with the broad ocean but 10 miles from ages as a shipping center. The gravity route of the Columbia river is nature's highway for the great inland empire, the immense product of which must be exported from the ocean port. At Astoria the largest ships may find safe moorings, and its harbor will accommodate all the shipping that may ever come to the northwest coast. It is pre-eminently the Pacific slope port, as New York is the Atlantic port, and must soon receive from the transcontinental railroads the recognition which its advantages justify, as has New York on the Atlantic coast.

Development of the lumbering industry will alone make Astoria great. There are 75,000,000,000 feet of timber standing in the forests near the city. This vast timber supply is great enough to keep in steady operation for 20 years 100 large mills, and to afford employment during that period to 15,000 persons in the manufacturing plants, to say nothing of the army of workmen that would be employed in the forests. The first steps towards the development of lumbering have now been taken, and four mills, with a daily output exceeding 300,000 feet, are in operation. The forests are only a short distance from the city, and the cost of logs to Astoria is light, making this a most desirable point for the manufacturer of lumber. The advantages offered by this city as a milling point are beginning to attract the attention of millmen who desire to operate economically, and before long Astoria will rank as the largest lumbering producing port on the Pacific coast.

The growth of the salmon industry will likewise prove of great benefit to Astoria. By means of artificial propagation, this magnificent business has come to stay. It will be built up, within a few years, to four times its present magnitude, and will then mean more than \$10,000,000 annually to the city. Several Alaskan salmon canneries are owned and operated here and each year bring large sums to their home office. The possibilities of Astoria as a fishing port or center in other lines of fishing industries are also of great importance, and the attention of capitalists is called to this city as a deep-sea fishing center; also to the great runs of genuine French saadines which come into the river by the hundreds of millions every year.

The lower Columbia river district, with its mild climate, offers unsurpassed inducements to dairymen, farmers and small-fruit growers. While small-fruit growing has not been extensively engaged in, those who have followed it have been most successful, and one enterprising grower is now harvesting two strawberry crops a year—the only instance of the kind known in this section of the country. Settlement of the productive lands of the county will work wonders for the city and assist materially in its up-building.

There are many other resources which will combine to bring about the future greatness of Astoria. Here are to be found opportunities for men in every walk of life—capitalists, small investors, farmer, dairymen, fruit-grower and laborer. This new country, where fortunes await the energetic, offers to those seeking location the best advantages of any section of the west.

In every respect Astoria is metropolitan. It enjoys splendid facilities of all kinds, is a pleasure-loving city and thoroughly up-to-date. Thousands of strangers visit Astoria every month, and during the summer season it is the Mecca of those who live in the interior. It has its different quarters, like the larger cities, and, best of all, it is the healthiest spot on earth.

Astoria wants more people. Its natural resources will easily support from 250,000 to 500,000 population, yet there are only 15,000 people here to reap the benefits that nature has so generously placed at their disposal. The homeseeker will find no better place to locate, and few equal places. Labor is always in demand, at the highest wages, and there is much encouragement for the man who wishes to engage in business. Strangers often remark the uniform courtesy of the people and the general effort on the part of Astorians to make matters pleasant for visitors. The home-seeker or investor who fails to visit Astoria will make a great mistake, for no other community in the Pacific northwest offers such opportunities as the lower Columbia river district.

Astoria has a \$300,000 gravity water system, a paid fire department, first-class street car service, gas and electric lighting systems, free public library, unexcelled transportation facilities, complete school system, 40 civic societies, three daily and six weekly newspapers, excellent telegraph and telephone service, three banks carrying deposits of about \$2,000,000, two express offices, first-class theaters, 14 churches, labor unions representing every branch of trade, two energetic commercial organizations, two social clubs, admirably conducted hospital, miles of manufacturing sites, plenty of fine residence and business property; is the only fresh-water seaport on the Pacific coast; is situated at the mouth of a river that drains an empire; has a harbor large enough to accommodate the combined shipping of the Pacific coast; has a trunk-line railroad connecting it with four transcontinental railroads; is the uttermost railroad extension point on the American continent; is 200 miles nearer Yokohama and other oriental ports than any other Pacific coast port; is 180 miles nearer the Cape Nome mining country than any other port on the Pacific coast; is the salmon shipping center of the world; is the center of one of the greatest possible dairy industries that the country today possesses.

It is the only place where the royal chinook salmon is packed; has substantial public and business buildings, factories and handsome residences.

Astoria's School System.

Astoria's school system is not surpassed by that of any other city of the size in the west. At present there are six large school buildings here. The schools are conveniently located in all sections of the city, and in every respect are modern in their appointments. Well-appointed schools are to be found throughout the county, and children living on farms and in villages enjoy educational advantages almost equal to those afforded city children.

Astoria's Water System.

Astoria possesses a \$300,000 gravity water system, which is not equalled in equipment by any other system in the Pacific northwest. The water works are operated by the municipal government as represented by the water commission, and constitute the city's most valuable asset. The water is brought from Bear creek, about 10 miles distant, which has its source in the mountains.

The reservoir is situated on the plateau back of the city, where the supply is regulated. The water system of Astoria is extensive enough to supply the needs of 100,000 people, besides affording fire protection to all parts of the city.

The Lumbering Industry.

The mouth of the Columbia river has the greatest body of timber tributary and available of any point in the world.

The lumbering business is the largest in the Pacific northwest; it outranks in value of product any other line. Production of wheat is a close second, being worth \$17,000,000 a year, while the value of the lumber output is \$18,000,000. Coal, gold and silver, fruit, cattle and sheep, wool and fish, all of which are produced in great abundance, fall far below, nor hardly equal in the aggregate, the wealth derived from the forests. The town, therefore, that commands the greatest resources available of fine timber must have a great outlook. Demand for timber will not decrease, but become greater with every year.

The timber trees of the forests tributary to Astoria are, in order of quality: Douglas fir, commercially known as Oregon pine; hemlock, spruce and cedar. There are also soft, or birdseye, maple, vine maple, alder, wild cherry, willow, etc.

The fir is both red and yellow. It grows five to 14 feet in diameter, and 150 to 300 feet tall; 351 feet is said to have been measured on one fallen tree in the coast mountains. Considerable noble fir, or larch, and some white pine are found on the highest of the coast mountains, but little near Astoria. The spruce, of the tideland species, is found only on the west slopes of the coast mountains. It attains a diameter varying from about an average of six feet to 16 or 17; and specimens 57 and 63 feet each in girth have been measured—19 to 21 feet in diameter. Hemlock occurs as a mixed or smaller growth, with fir and spruce, trees seldom being of great height, although often very large. Yet cedar is found mixed with the other timbers, the trees seldom being of greater height, although often very large. Yet cedar is not plentiful in this section. In general estimates of timber production 20,000 feet to the acre are allowed. Single acres have been known to produce ten times this amount. Quarter sections of timberland on the market are usually estimated at 3,000,000 to 8,000,000 feet each, board measure.

Mills and Manufacturing.

Although manufacturing is as yet in its infancy in Astoria, more than 4300 persons are employed in the institutions now doing business here. The salmon industry employs by far the greatest number of persons, but the seasons extend over a period of only about six months, and at other times those engaging in it follow other lines of pursuit. The lumbering industry, including box factories, barrel factories, etc., is rapidly assuming proportions, and will, within a few years, outrank the fishing interests.

Astoria wants more manufacturing concerns, and offers the very best inducements to capitalists. Here are to be found unexcelled sites, with the advantage of both rail and water connections, and the intending investor in western properties should look over the Astoria situation. Sites can be secured at very low prices.

More than \$3,000,000 is invested in manufacturing plants here, while the value of the yearly product exceeds \$6,500,000. In all, 4341 persons are employed, receiving annual wages that aggregate \$2,059,800.

Salmon Industry.

Astoria owes its existence largely to the great salmon industry of which it is the center. Year after year the Columbia river has given up its wealth of fish, and in the past 25 years has yielded \$75,000,000, nearly all of which has been placed in circulation in this city. Where other crops have failed, the salmon supply has maintained its average of production, and in this respect can be classed as one of Oregon's greatest resources.

The annual salmon yield of the Columbia river is valued at \$3,000,000. The spring fishing season lasts only about four months—from April 15 to August 25—so it means \$750,000 monthly to those interested in it and those who live at and near the seat of the industry.

The Dairying Industry.

Dairying in Clatsop county is in its infancy, and very few dairymen realize the natural advantages of this country. The climate, coupled with the productivity of the soil, makes it an ideal district for production of butter and cheese; dairymen are taking more interest in the breed and care of stock. With the genuine butter cow, such as few here have as yet, much better results may be obtained, though even now the luxuriant pasturage enables the cows to furnish an abundance of rich milk, with more than an average of butter fat. A modern equipped creamery is in operation in Astoria, furnishing the farmers a ready sale for their cream, at an average price for the year of 22½ cents per pound for butter fat; and the cows yield, under good care, about 225 pounds of butter fat per year. There is general interest in increasing the dairy business; many of the dairymen are preparing to enlarge their herds, and new dairies are being started. Ever-growing grass and the best market in the world make this an inviting field for those who understand the care of cows.

All the Oregon coast country, especially that near the mouth of the Columbia river, is very similar to the great dairying sections of Europe, such as Denmark, Holland and the Channel Islands. The winters, however, are milder and the summers drier.

The lands best adapted to grass-growing are the tidelands, which are river bottoms adjoining the Columbia or its branches, and overflowed by the highest tides. These lands may be reclaimed by diking, at an expense of about \$10 per acre. By diking large tracts by machinery—with steam dredges—the expense may be reduced, and more substantial dikes erected. One acre of tideland has been shown to be ample for keeping one cow the entire year. There are still in Clatsop county about 20,000 acres of tideland to be diked, much of it being easily cleared after the diking is done. This is no experiment, as many of the best dairy farms have been made on diked tideland.

For further information Send \$1.00 for a year's Subscription to the Weekly Astorian.